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Kurrachee, 27th July 1863.

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Bombay, 1st August 1863.

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COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 17th July 1863.

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E. T. BEAUVAIS, Post Master.
Bombay General Post Office, 1st August 1863.

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The Directors do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 7th Aug. 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

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The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 6th Aug. 1863.

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JOHN DE VITRE, Captain,
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Lloyd's Weekly News.....	„ 12 and 19	0 12
Royal Leamington Spa Courier....	„ 4, 11, and 18...	1 14

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Revised and corrected, with additions. Dedicated to H. E. Sir H. B. FRERE, K.C.B.

Preface to the Second Edition.

"The favorable reception given by the Public to the first edition of this work, has induced the author to publish a second edition, which has been carefully revised and corrected; and some Judicial, Medical, and Mercantile Phrases added for the use of every European on his arrival in any part of India,—whereas the first edition was only intended for Military Officers."

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THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

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Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6	do.

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On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

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The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

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Bombay, 10th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

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The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		4	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
„	„	3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
„	„	2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
„	„	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
„	„	On demand		
On Scotland		do.		1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland		do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... 1s. 11d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months.....	3 „
Do. do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	5 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th June 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
„	4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„	3

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 14th August 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 03¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
alcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	209 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	5 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	70 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	99 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	60 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	160 premium.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	65 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	162 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	158 premium.
Royal Bank of India	25	.....	11 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,200 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share.	Rs. 12,400 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share.	Rs. 3,200 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co., A. Share	6,000	250 per share.	Rs. 35,000 pm.
Do. do. B. „	5,000	.....	
Freer Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 29,500 p. sh.
Bombay Press Co.	500	.....	Rs. 2,200 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay, Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockji Pittya Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 650 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 250 prem.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000		Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	.....	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 32,000.
Thomas Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disct.
Bonded Warehouse.			Rs. 200 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
„ Loan 1835-36	}	99
„ Loan 1842-43		
„ Loan 1854-55		
New Five Per Cent. Loan		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	„	10-3
Spanish Dollars	„	249
Carolus	„	300
Mexican Dollars	„	225
German Crowns	„	213
Five-Franc Pieces	„	208
Bar Silver	„	10½
Gold Leaf	„	16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
„ (Seed)	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s. to £2 15s. 0d.	
„ (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d to £2 10s. 0d.	
To China	} No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18.	

(PRICES CURRENT (11th August 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	492 to 495
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„	488 to 490
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„	490 to 491
New Oomrawtee	„	450 to 445
New Compta	„	460 to 462
New Dharwar Sawginned	„	550 to 552
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	440 to 443
New Veeravel	„	435 to 440
New Khandeish	„	425 to 430
New Pomtchee	„	445 to 450
New Accote	„	455 to 460
New Mungloor	„	448 to 459
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to Rs. 1,615.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.		7 to 7-1 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... „		7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black „ and White)		32 to 33
		35 to 36
Niger „		25 to 26

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 11TH AUGUST, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 23rd July 1863.	From 24th to 31st July 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
„ 1862-63	39,462	307	39,769
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
„ 1862-63	4,411	...	4,411

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 4th Aug. 1863.	From 5th to 11th Aug. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
„ 1862-63	38,722½	373	11½	39,095½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
„ 1862-63	4,410½	...	½	4,410½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 4th Aug. 1863.	From 5th to 11th Aug. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	26,010	½	*26,010½
„ 1862-63	35,878	529½	36,407½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
„ 1862-63	4,043½	25	4,068½
Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62		Chests	132
Do.		1862-63 „	2,688
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62		Chests.	3
Do.		1862-63 „	342

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 5TH TO 11TH AUG. 1863.

	Chests.
Per Steamer *Emeu* ..... Of the Season	½
Per Steamer *Emeu* ..... Of the Season 1862-63.	554½
Total.....	555

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
(Errors excepted)

F. T. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay Custom House, 12th August 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To
Aug. 13	Art Union	Morrison	Calcutta.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu*, D. Rennoldson, bound to China, &c.

Ship *Sydney Exgers*, H. W. Campbell, bound to Calcutta.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Veteran*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST 1863.

For London.

Defiance.—1 box Snakes and Frogs, J. Sigg & Co.

Bucephalus.—280 bags Sun-cleaned, 420 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Cyclops.—3 casks Antimony Ore, 9 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs., Gray and Co.

For Liverpool.

British India.—36 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Goculdass Cursondass : 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Sudesook Gopeenath : 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Fairas Champsey.

John Eynon.—368 pieces Coir Rope, 225 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Negotiator.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Ardaseer Eduljee and Co. ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Esack Dawood and Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Co.

Gateseus.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Anundjee Jeatha ; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Woomedchund Premchund ; 360 bales Cotton, 1,260 cwt., Mooljee Hunsraz ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Soonderdass Vunmally ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Jafferjee Gulam Hosein.

Contest.—275 bundles Linseed, 137½ cwt., Gangjee Nurput ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Royzee Lalljee and Co.

Maldon.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Gangjee Nurput.

Veteran.—360 bales Cotton, 1,260 cwt., Sakerchund Khatesy ; 325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Heraghund Champsy ; 410 bales Cotton, 1,475 cwt., Kessowdass Khimjee.

Glee Maiden.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

England.—1 half bales Cotton, 1½ cwt., Hormusjee Bomonjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu.*—25 Chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co. ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Momud Dhurumsy ; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttigur Dowlutgur ; 28½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazulbhoy Golam Hosen.

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 13.

Rickman, Captain D. H., 5th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Trestrail, Surgeon Major J. C., 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 13TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee, of which Captain Weir, 103rd Regiment, is President, is dissolved.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Lieut. Jopp, 18th Regt. N. I., for 15 days from date of departure, to proceed to Sattara and the Deccan.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1863.

No. 416.—Ensign C. M. Rynos, attached to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Seetapore in the Bengal Presidency, from 1st September 1863, to 29th February 1864, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1863.

No. 418.—Officers travelling by Railway at the Public expense are entitled to a First Class ticket at the price of Second Class.

An Officer who receives a travelling allowance, and who, therefore, does not receive a free ticket from the Quartermaster General's Department, will obtain a First Class ticket at the Second Class price by offering to the Station Master a copy of the order despatching him on the duty, with a certificate that he is the person named in the order.

Bombay Castle, 12th August 1863.

No. 424.—The following Order is confirmed :—

Dated 1st August 1863.—By Major General Sir C. T. Van Straubenzie, K.C.B., appointing Captain Hutcheon, Cadre 2nd European Regiment, to act as Pension Paymaster, Surat, vice Captain G. O. Gesch.

No. 425.—The following Order is confirmed :—

Dated 24th July 1863.—By Brigadier Heyland, C.B., appointing Captain Wardrop, Line Adjutant, to act as Superintendent of Bazars at Ahmednuggur, until the arrival of Captain Chapman.

Civil.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 13.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. D. Melvill to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona.

Mr. W. H. Newnham to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Tanjah.

The above appointments to have effect from the 20th July last.

The following officers are specially appointed to exercise the powers contemplated by Act XIII. of 1859 :—

F. S. Chapman, Esquire, Magistrate of Sattara.

Captain Nicolson, Magistrate, full power in the District of Sattara.

Major Parr, full power Magistrate in District of Sattara (on leave).

G. Weddington, Esquire, full power Magistrate in District of Sattara.

F. Thelwall, Esquire, 1st Class Subordinate Magistrate in District of Sattara.

R. T. Richardson, Esquire, full power Magistrate in District of Sattara.

Dr. Lord, full power Magistrate in District of Sattara.

Row Bahadoor Ballajee Gunesh, 1st Class Subordinate Magistrate in District of Sattara.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Marriott, as Deputy Clerk of the Crown from the 23rd July last, until further orders, and in succession to Mr. Alexander Sangster, deceased.

Mr. John Connon assumed charge of the Office of Coroner of Bombay on the 4th instant.

Captain T. Thatcher, Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, has passed in Guzerathee according to the rules laid down by Government for the examination of Junior Civil Servants.

Lalloobhaee Anoopeshs, 1st Carkoon at Bozaud in the Kairah Collectorate, is vested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in that Collectorate.

Gopal Ghesh, Probationary 4th Class Mamlutdar of Hippurga, and Wamonajee Duyneshwur, 1st Carkoon of Sholapoor, are vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, in the Sholapoor Collectorate.

Jayaps Lingapa, Sur Desasee of Nowlgeond, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. King, Acting 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for three months under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

The Commissariat Officer at Neemuch, is appointed a Collector of Stamp Revenue, in place of the Cantonment Magistrate at that Station, and the latter Officer is vested with powers to adjudicate cases coming under Act 36 of 1860.

Erratum.—In the Notification,* dated 23rd June 1863, regarding Lieutenant Cathcart's appointment, for "Assistant to the Superintendent" read "Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent."

* *Government Gazette* of 25th June 1863, page 1216.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to resign the Bombay Civil Service from the 27th September next, subject to the production of the usual certificate of "no demand."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, from the 25th July 1863.

Lieut. G. B. Simpson, 25th Regt. N. L. I., Probationary Assistant Engineer is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

The following appoinments are made in the Public Works Department :—

Captain J. R. Maunsell, R. E., Executive Engineer, Northern Concan, to revert to the 3rd Class of Executive Engineers, and to be Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Barton, resigned.

Lieut. W. M. Ducat, R.E., to be Executive Engineer, Northern Concan.

Captain W. W. Goodfellow, R.E., Executive Engineer, Sattara, to act as Executive Engineer, North Canara.

Lieut. C. A. Goodfellow, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dewas and Beora division, Agra road, to act as Executive Engineer, Sattara.

Captain R. S. Sellon, R.E., to receive charge of the Dewas and Beora division of the Agra road, in addition to the Mhow Division.

Captain W. W. Goodfellow, R.E., to be an Executive Engineer of the 1st Class, from the date he assumes charge of the North Canara District.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. Downing Swiney, and Captain J. M. Greig, are permitted to exchange their duties in the Railway Department.

Government Notifications.

THE DEPUTY AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under instructions from the Government of India, No. 3267, dated 18th July last, officers in charge of Civil Treasuries are requested to debit, in future, charges on account of land purchased for Railway purposes, to "E. Works of Internal Improvement and public Convenience" instead of to "Government of India," subordinate to "I. Adjusted Charges on account of other Governments."

Sums which may have been debited to the latter heading in the accounts during the quarter ending 31st July 1863, will be transferred to the debit of the former in this office.

GOVIND C. DUTT, Officiating First Assist.,
For Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.
Bombay, Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Office, 10th August 1863.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CIVIL PAYMASTER.

Referring to Clause 3 and Appendix A of the revised rules for the grant of leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants, dated 8th June 1863, republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 25th June 1863, pages 1200 to 1203, it is requested that heads of offices and establishments in the Civil Department will furnish to this office monthly and annual returns of leave granted to Uncovenanted Servants drawing more than Rs. 10 per month.

JAMES CHRISTIE, Offg. Civil Paymaster.
Bombay, Civil Paymaster's Office, 6th August 1863.

PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Suffoodeen Sumsoodeen is allowed an extension of one month's leave to remain in Bombay for the benefit of his health.

Student Apprentice G. Shaw (No. 676) is allowed leave of absence for two months, to proceed to Poona on medical certificate.

Yeswunt Khunderao is admitted as an Apprentice in the Vaccinating Department Central Circle to fill a vacancy, and will bear General No. 215.

Assistant Vaccinator Bhawoo Yadoo, of the Central Circle, is discharged the service at his own request, and the following promotions are made in consequence :

Senior Apprentice Vaccinator Sudeshow Bapojee (No. 182) to be Assistant Vaccinator ; Candidate Narrayen Vishnoo Lalay to be Junior Apprentice, and will bear General No. 216.

By order of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

W. C. COLES, M.D., Surgeon, Secretary.
Office of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, Bombay, 12th August 1863.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

Lieutenant Westmacott, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Guzerat, is permitted to proceed to Bombay from the 1st September 1863, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in Guzerati and appearing before the General Examination Committee in October following : Lieutenant Westmacott will remain in Bombay till the departure of the 1st steamer after his examination.

B. H. ELLIS, Revenue Commissioner, N.D.
Revenue Commissioner's Office, 6th August 1863.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Pursuant to Resolution of the Senate of the University, the next Examination for Matriculation will be holden in Bombay on the third Monday in November 1863, instead of the third Monday in March 1864.

The next First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine will be holden on the first Monday in March 1864.

Applications should be sent in to the Registrar at least one month before the respective dates.

By order of the Syndicate,
R. HAINES, M.B.
Acting University Registrar.

8th August 1863.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Rules for the examination of Police officers are published for general information.—

I. A Committee, composed of the Collector and Magistrate and two Members, one European and one Native, will assemble at the Sudder Station of the District, on the dates fixed for the Departmental examinations of Junior Civilians.

II. The Candidate will be required to hold a conversation with natives of different grades, on subjects principally connected with Police duties, the object being not so much to test, whether the candidate has a perfect grammatical knowledge of the language, as to ascertain his capability of imparting his ideas, conveying instructions, and comprehending the subject matter of the conversation.

III. The Candidate will then be required to translate in writing—

1. An extract from a Vernacular Cash Book in the hand-writing of one of his own Carkoons ; and,

2. A Foujdar's report or a deposition from a Magisterial case ; and finally,

3. To read off and translate orally a petition written in a tolerably clear hand-writing and relating to Police matters, of crime.

IV. The whole of the papers connected with the examination will, with the recorded opinions of the Committee, be forwarded by the Collector and Magistrate, *through* the Police Commissioner of the Division to the Central Committee, Bombay, who will decide whether the candidate has passed or not.

By order of his Excellency the Governor in Council,
H. L. ANDERSON, Chief Secretary.
Bombay Castle, 12th August 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Sans Sauce, Byculla, on Thursday the 13th August, the wife of Mr. E. J. Abraham, of a son.

On Thursday the 13th August, at Civil Lines Poona, the wife of Mr. Charles Henderson, of a son.

At Sirnia, on the 1st August, the wife of Mr. Joseph Hopkins, Public Works Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Byculla, on Sunday the 9th August, Lucy Anne, infant daughter of the late Mr. James Easthope, Pilot I. N., aged 2 years.

At Poona, on the 8th August, Louisa Jane, only surviving child of J. A. Baumbach, Esq.

At Allahabad, on the 3rd August, of cholera, Gertrude Ellen, the daughter of Thomas Hastings, Esq., Surgeon Major, Royal Artillery, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th August 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE :—

Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton*
Weight under ½ ounce...Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
„ 1 „ ... „ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
„ 2 „ ... „ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0
„ 3 „ ... „ 2 8 0	„ 1 8 0

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid. The Mail that will be closed here on 24th instant will go *via* Aden and the Mauritius.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Dgila to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

SCINDE MAILS.

The mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per steamer, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

SEDASHEWGURH MAILS.

The mails for Sedashewgurh, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, or Beypore, & Cochin, per steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the 9 o'clock morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

POST LINE BETWEEN GOA AND SADASHEWGHUR.

A Post Line has been opened between Goa and Sadashewghur, 58 miles apart. The former, which is at present the nearest Telegraph Station to the latter, is available in both directions for Telegrams, which can also be sent by "Express," if desirable, at express rates of Postage—4 annas per mile.

Telegrams meant to be forwarded by the daily Post should not be later than 10 A.M. in reaching Goa.

CALENDAR—AUGUST 1863.

New Moon	Friday	14d. 6h. 53.9m. P.M.
First Qr.	Saturday	22d. 11h. 10.7m. A.M.
Full Moon	Saturday	29d. 1h. 46.1m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	14	Twilight ends at 7.45	5 42	6 27	11 12	11 30	
Sat.	15	Assumption of the Virgin Mary.	5 43	6 27	11 46	0 3	
Sun.	16	(11th Sun. after Trin.	5 42	6 26	0 18	0 32	
Mon.	17	Venus rises at 8.43.	5 43	6 25	0 48	1 2	
Tues.	18	Venus sets at 8.33.	5 43	6 25	1 19	1 33	
Wed.	19	Mars rises at 8h.8.7m	5 43	6 24	1 51	2 6	
Thur.	20	Daybreak at 3h.26m.	5 43	6 23	2 24	2 43	

Date 12th August. Time—9h. 2m.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 14th.—Printing invented, 1437.—Battle of Victoria, 1811.

Saturday 15th.—Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.—The Dutch Fleet captured by Admiral Elphinstone near the Cape of Good Hope, 1796.

Sunday 16th.—Ben Johnson died, 1637.

Monday 17th.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.—Battle of Roleia, 1808.—Battle of Smolensko, 1812.

Tuesday 18th.—Dr. Beattie author of "The Minstrel," died, 1803.

Wednesday 19th.—Loss of the *Royal George*, 1782.—Trial of Queen Caroline commenced, 1820.

Thursday 20th.—Izaak Walton born, 1593.—Great Hurricane in Jamaica, 1722.—The Indian Army Amalgamation, 1860.

MR. JAMES PEARSE, *Printer and Publisher, has now been appointed Manager of the* BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS, *with authority to sign Bills and grant Receipts for monies in all Departments connected with this Press.*

Bombay Gazette Office, 10th August 1863.

The Printing and Publishing Offices of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *have been* REMOVED *to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, FORT, *opposite Military Square.*

Bombay, June 16, 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug. 1	KURRACHEE	Aug. 7
AGRA	Aug. 6	LAHORE	Aug. 1
ALLAHABAD	Aug. 1	LONDON	July 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 10	MADRAS	Aug. 7
BANGALORE	July 31	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	Aug. 3	MEERUT	Aug. 7
CALCUTTA	Aug. 3	OUDH	Aug. 5
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 31
CEYLON	Aug. 1	PENANG	July 23
DELHI	Aug. 1	RANGOON	July 16
FRANCE	July 5	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 21

THE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1863.

SIR CHARLES WOOD introduced into the House of Commons on the 6th July, a Bill to give further facilities to the holders of India Stock. The Bill, if passed into law, of which there is not the least doubt, is to be cited as "the India Stock certificate Act, 1863," and is of an important character. Under this Act, the certificates will be transferrable to bearer and negotiable anywhere.

India four per cent. debentures to the amount of nearly five millions sterling fall due in October, and three millions in April 1864, and the Secretary of State for India has issued an advertisement, announcing the intention of the Government to create a four per cent. stock, irredeemable for 25 years. Persons holding the debentures now nearly expired, will of course have the option of changing their debentures for the new stock, otherwise they will be paid off, as the Government are well provided with funds to do so.

THE prevention of crime is one of the important questions to which the philanthropists of the present day are devoting much attention. The great prevalency of crime is certainly one of the ugliest features of the times—"a dark streak in the otherwise brightening horizon of modern civilization." The abandoned classes of society acting out their wills, outraging persons, robbing property, invading the dead hour of night, and making its darkness and repose the facility of wickedness and means of terror ; our houses ceasing to be our protection, in the power of burglars, with ourselves and all our comforts at their mercy, some suffering, all alarmed ; are instances of the criminal law having failed in our day of its first and most valuable office, the prevention of crime. To these may be added a long and foul list of forgeries, cheats and embezzlements, carrying ruin to the unsuspecting, and filching from the widow and orphan, from the aged and dependent, bread. In these circumstances, the proposer of any plan for the prevention of crime, if he be in a position to speak with any authority, has a right to demand attention. Such a plan has been proposed by a Mr. William Pare, a member of the Statistical Society. He has published an exposition of the broad outlines of a "Plan for the Suppression of the Predatory Classes," that is, of those classes who pursue crime systematically as an occupation by which to obtain a livelihood. It is by or through the instrumentality of such classes, that the great majority of crimes against property, whether with or without violence, are perpetrated. A working clergyman of London, who gained the confidence of the criminal fraternity by going, as he says, amongst the thieves with no official purpose, with no literary design, but as their accepted friend, visiting their sick, and sometimes kneeling by the bed-side of the dying thief, says :—"The first thing that drew my attention, was the fraternity or complete organization of the thieves. They select some particular quarter for their residence, and it is no uncommon thing for three or four contiguous streets to be wholly tenanted by them ; and these houses are no bad property either, for the thieves will pay almost any amount of rent, and pay it regularly, for the sake of keeping together. The aspect of the thieves' quarter is generally low and dingy, but not by any means so ruffianly as some would think. They are more quiet and orderly than one would expect, for they say it does not pay to make rows in their own territory. Persons regularly visiting these haunts, or residing in them, are compromised in the eyes of the police, and suspiciously watched. * * * As you penetrate further into the arcanum of the thieves' quarter, you gradually become acquainted with a complete organization and system of things of which the outside world knows nothing, and with which no stranger is allowed to meddle. They have public-houses, shops, tradesmen, lodging-houses, private regulations, an upper and lower class, in short an *Imperium in Imperio*, by means of which they are enabled to carry on their nefarious practices with greater secrecy, security, and success. But such a place, he adds, is a great evil : it is the city of refuge and the training College for all who aspire to the art of professional thieving, and for those who, from the elevation of honest life, fall to the low level of crime." The above statement exhibits a fact, which those who have to do with the criminal classes anywhere would do well to consider. Criminals are not isolated individuals, living alone, and carrying on their predatory work solitarily. Their character and practices render association necessary ; and their association is what maintains and keeps alive their character and practices. "Myself am hell" must be the feeling of every criminal when alone. He feels the need of countenance. He is more dependent on others than an honest man is. The latter loves to enter into himself : the former must flee from himself. Criminals will always be found to be especially gregarious. The only hope of reforming them is to separate them, to get them isolated and alone. Mr. Pare's plan originated by Mr. Edwin Hill, brother of the Post Office reformer, seeks to break up the association of criminals, the organization of thievedom, *in toto* : to deprive thieves of home and harbour, and to render it impossible that the association shall be re-constituted, or a new home and harbour obtained. The proposed plan, although most repressive, will be any thing but violent in its action. Not by a sudden blow, but by a gradual, almost imperceptible, though irresistible pressure, will it work. The principle of the plan is that those who are instrumental in creating the burden of taxation incident on the pursuit of habitual crime, should be made to bear it. To this as a principle, we should think, no reasonable objection can be offered. The meaning of it is this, that all owners of house property should find it unprofitable to allow their property to be used for unlawful purposes. "If a state of things be instituted," says Mr. Pare, "in which it shall become as obvious a commercial error as it is a moral wrong, to receive rents knowing them to be derived from unlawful, ill-gotten gains, all of the predatory class who would keep a roof over their heads must thenceforth desist from criminal pursuits, and betake themselves to honest industry. The alternative would be lawful gains, or no home save the prison or the work-house, —an alternative which must soon extinguish crime followed as an occupation." It is already a matter of fact that among the owners of house property there are many who never accept a tenant without taking good care to know who he is, and how he obtains his income ; and whom no consideration that could be offered would induce to accept as a tenant any one who should be even suspected of being engaged in illicit pursuits. There are, on the other hand, but too many who are utterly careless as to the character and pursuits of their tenants, so long as their rents are forthcoming ; or still worse, who do knowingly let their premises to persons of dishonest pursuits for the sake of the higher rents which notoriously are thereby obtained. It is, moreover, true that the heavy expenses incurred in the detection, trial and punishment of offenders harboured in the premises of the last named class of proprietors, would not be necessary but for such harbourage (for houseless crime could not maintain itself). The responsibility, therefore, of such expenses lies wholly with such class of house-owners. They it is who mainly aid in creating the burden and should be made to bear it. Consequently, so much of the taxes in the shape of police rates, &c., which go to defray the expenses referred to, ought not to be levied, as now, indiscriminately upon all property ; but should, in common justice, be levied exclusively on the property of those owners who carelessly or wilfully omit to do their part to stop the evil. There can be no reasonable doubt as to the right of Society to make the proprietors of property who suffer it to be used for illicit purposes directly responsible, *i. e.*, punishable for such misuse ; but Mr. Pare's plan does not demand the exercise of this extreme right. It seeks rather to allure to the right path than to drive from the wrong, by granting to those owners of premises who are careful that they shall be occupied only by persons engaged in lawful pursuits, an immunity from a tax which is rendered necessary solely by those who, either from wilfulness or carelessness, allow their premises to be occupied by persons who make criminal pursuits their ordinary or occasional business. The great leading feature of Mr. Pare's plan is, to institute a process by which owners of premises, who can prove before a competent tribunal, the freedom, in respect of all such premises—their property, from all complicity or connivance with crime, or undue temptation to crime, may claim exemptions from the burdens which are clearly due to the existence of habitual crime ; which, if all such property were managed as theirs is, or, in other words, but for the wrongful use of other premises could not maintain an existence. The exemption is one which all might qualify themselves to claim. This done, the burden would entirely cease, for habitual criminals would be driven out of house and harbour. Meantime, and during the transition state, it will be seen that, as one proprietor after another whose property is free from complicity, gets exempted from the tax, the burden falls with increasing force on those owners whose premises are the harbourers of crime, until it becomes intolerable, far too great to be borne, the property itself being eaten up in its defrayal. We shall not now go into the details of the measure which Mr. Pare proposes as calculated to carry out his plan. We shall only observe that the plan seems to us right in principle, and by no means impracticable. It is well deserving of consideration and of trial.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SANITARY STATE OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

(Continued from our last.)

THE force in all the Bombay presidency,—including 465 Europeans ; 2380 natives in the Presidency division,—consists of 12,198 Europeans and 29681 natives. They are commanded by 852 officers.

The northern Bombay division, extending over the Cutch and Gujerat from Scinde to Poona, has 908 Europeans at Deesa on the Bunnas, 302 at Ahmedabad, 60 at Surat, and 46 on Mount Aboo, making with the troops at two more stations, 1318 non-commissioned officers and men, besides 5,940 natives, at the same stations, at Baroda, Bhooj and elsewhere.

The Mhow division of 3,478 Europeans, and 4,527 natives, occupies a central territory, intersected by the Aravulli and Vindyha ranges of mountains, whose waters flow into the Nerbudda and the Chumbul. The territories of Hulkar, Sindia, and the warlike Rajpoots lie around the stations

OFFICERS TRAVELLING BY RAILWAY.—The *Government Gazette* of yesterday has the following :—

No. 418.—Officers travelling by Railway at the Public expense are entitled to a First Class ticket at the price of Second Class.

An Officer who receives a travelling allowance, and who, therefore, does not receive a free ticket from the Quartermaster General's Department, will obtain a First Class ticket at the Second Class price by offering to the Station Master a copy of the order despatching him on the duty, with a certificate that he is the person named in the order.

DEPUTY CLERK OF THE CROWN.—The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Marriott, as Deputy Clerk of the Crown from the 23rd July last, until further orders and in succession to Mr. Alexander Sangster, deceased.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.—Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir has placed the sum of seven thousand five hundred Rupees at the disposal of the Rev. Mr. Maule to pay the cost of erecting an illuminated Clock on the Tower of St. John's Church, Colaba. He has further expressed his willingness to furnish money to the extent of twenty-five thousand Rupees towards completing the Church. Meanwhile the matter has been refered to Government. We cannot but admire the munificence of Mr. Cowasjee in this, as in so many other of his public benefactions, but we think, it is something of a reflection on Christian liberality, to say the least, that a Parsee's liberality should also be needed in such a matter.

THE Mortuary Returns of the past week shows a still further improvement in the health of the island. The number of deaths were 27 less, being 388 to 415 of last week ; the mean of the last 10 years however, is only 256. Cholera cases are 12 less than last week, but still 5 times above its average of the corresponding weeks during the last ten years. Small pox cases were 2 more than last week, and in the same proportion above the mean as cholera. Fever abated somewhat, being 17 less than the past week ; still, however, it is above the average of 128, being 171 to 188 of last week. Diseases of the nervous system were only 5 to 19 the preceding week. Still-born casualties were only 7 during the week.

The following is a classified table of the casualties :—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	2	Fever	8
Cholera	0	Cholera	3
Measles	0	Measles	0
Small Pox	0	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	8	Other diseases	22
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Fever	0	Fever	0
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Measles	0	Measles	0
Small Pox	0	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	2
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Fever	117	Fever	3
Cholera	49	Cholera	4
Measles	10	Measles	0
Small Pox	7	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	68	Other diseases	8
MUSSULMANS.		NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Fever	41	Fever	0
Cholera	10	Cholera	1
Measles	1	Measles	0
Small Pox	4	Small-pox	0
Other diseases	20	Other diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. of past 10 yrs.
Small-pox	11	2
Cholera	97	13
Measles	11	1
Fever	171	128
Nervous system	5	12
Vascular system	0	1
Respiratory system	24	24
Alimentary system	50	43
Cachexy	32	24
Accidents	5	2
Other diseases	12	6
Total	388	256

MONSOON RAIN RETURN FOR BOMBAY.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M., Monday, 3rd August to 9 A.M., Monday, 10th August, 1863.

Date.	Day.	Observatory, Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.	Victoria Gardens, Mount.
		Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Aug. 3	Monday	·16	·08	·03	·08	·00
4	Tuesday	·14	·03	·00	·29	·15
5	Wednesday	·10	·05	·21	·08	·00
6	Thursday	·00	·00	·00	·00	·00
7	Friday	·04	·00	·05	·00	·00
8	Saturday	·01	·03	·00	·26	·33
9	Sunday	·11	·08	·15	·34	·42
Total for Week		·56	·27	44	1·05	1·03
Previously recorded		54·33	55·13	60·50	58·53	53·85
Total fall up to 3rd Aug.		55·39	55·40	60·94	59·58	54·88

In the Report from the Colaba Observatory the Day is from midnight to midnight, and in those from the Fort and Esplanade it is from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Secretary and Curator,
Government Central Museum.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 19th July 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 13,669.

Amount	Rs.	11,240	0 2
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	3,987	1 0
Total	Rs.	15,227	1 2

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 12,390.

Amount	Rs.	6,829	10 2
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	3,486	9 10
Total	Rs.	10,316	4 0

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting for August was held on the 1st instant, at the Grant Medical College, there being present Dr. Giraud in the chair, Drs. Coles, Hyslop, Niven, and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Letters from Drs. Mee and Barnett were read ; and books, &c., presented during the month, laid on the table ; amongst these were a copy of the catalogue of the International Exhibition (Indian department) forwarded from the India House ; official reports for the past year presented by the head of the Medical Department ; numbers of the British Medical Journal, &c. A letter from M. Cartel of Paris, addressed to the President was submitted to the meeting, and afterwards referred to the Committee of management for reply. The further business consisted of—

1. A communication from Dr. Moore entitled "Notes on the treatment of malarious fevers by the subcutaneous injection of solution of quinine." The author appears to have early adopted this plan of employing quinine, making use of a solution containing 30 grains to the half ounce ; dose, half a dram to a dram ; this quantity may be injected in the arm or leg ; and it would seem that injurious local effects seldom follow, if a proper instrument and a clear solution be made use of. The operation should be done shortly before the expected cold fit, or during the remission in severer cases, but other times are also eligible. Dr. Moore considers that quinine this way administered is five or six times as efficacious as when taken into the stomach, and that the good results are more certain, besides it is being probable that relapses are less common. A table of 17 cases (Europeans) is appended in which no instance of failure is noted. This interesting paper was too short and condensed to present many points for discussion ; and it was agreed that in certain cases the method adopted by the author might be useful, as it seemed also very economical.

2. "Report on the Sanatarium at Ghizree," "by Assistant Surgeon Blanc, in Medical charge." This report which was very elaborate, and also accompanied with a plan, and valuable table, touches upon all the topographical and sanitary features of the locality referred to ; its meteorological characters are fully pointed out, with the effects of particular seasons upon the health of the invalids. Dr. Blane observes that "the usefulness of the sanatarium cannot be contested," although the limited number of the invalid men makes it impossible to arrive at any general conclusions as to the actual value of the station in particular diseases. The strictly medical portion of the Report is worked out with the same elaborateness as the previous sections, and is copiously illustraied with cases. The diseases regarded as unsuited to the climate are pointed out, and lastly various suggestions bearing on the comfort, &c., of the inmates of the sanatarium are offered as worthy of adoption. The copiousness of the details above mentioned precludes the possibility of a full analysis of this Report being recorded here, but it was unanimously admitted that Dr. Blanc's labours had furnished a complete as well as valuable account of the sanatarium at Ghizree.

3. "The annual Report of the C Battery, 4th Brigade R. H. A. stationed at Nusseerabad," by Assistant Surgeon Cruickshank." This report is of considerable length and embraces all the points usually included, such as a description of the locality, climate, and general arrangements, &c. The Hospital is abundantly large for its requirements at present, and the health of the men seems to have been good : one death, (average strength 98) only had occurred, and no men were invalided during the year. Fever (intermittent) was more prevalent there ; common probably on account of the unusually large fall of rain during the year ; some of the cases mentioned by Dr. Cruickshank excited interest and discussion.

Before the meeting closed, Dr. Coles exhibited some new instruments lately received by the Department, amongst which were a syringe for subcutaneous injections, Toynbee's Otoscope, and a new Ophthalmoscope, which were examined with some attention by the members present.

Votes of thanks were finally accorded to the various contributors, and the meeting then closed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHARITY HOUSE AT POONA.

A MEETING of the principal native inhabitants of Poona was held on the 9th August 1863, at 4 P. M., in Dajee Saheb Keebe's Wada, consequent on an invitation from Messrs. Venayek Wasudeo, Bhaskur Damodur and Narayan Bhai, to adopt measures for carrying out the objects indicated in the subjoined

Prospectus.

It is highly desirable, in a large city like Poona, to provide an Asylum for such persons as are, owing to bodily defects and infirmities, unable to earn their livelihood. Though these persons are really the fittest objects of charity, they do not receive that attention from us which they deserve. Those, especially, who are least able to earn anything for themselves, and who stand most in need of assistance, obtain the smallest share of our charitable grants, because they cannot make such frequent personal applications as other beggars do. It is proposed therefore to provide a lodging for such persons, and to render them such other assistance as the funds which we may obtain from benevolent gentlemen in the shape of subscriptions and donations will allow.

It is intended to feed, if possible, those persons who may be absolutely unable to do any work, and to find suitable employment for those who can work in some shape or other. By this arrangement we shall, on the one hand, support those who cannot support themselves, and on the other, prevent those who can do so, if properly directed, from giving themselves up to indolence and depending entirely on public charity.

The arrangements to be made to carry out the plan above indicated will depend upon the amount of assistance which may be received from the public.

It may be mentioned that gentlemen desiring to bestow charity on persons, who, owing to natural defects and infirmities, must depend for their support upon the kindness and sympathy of their more favored brethren, have, at present, no means of knowing the circumstances of such persons, and of finding them when wanted. Much that might be done for them is therefore not done. If, however, the plan now proposed be carried out, the names and circumstances of persons who really stand in need of charity, will be noted in a register, and a place will be provided where those who please may stay, and where all can be collected together when the gentlemen who wish to distribute their gifts in person, may go to that place for this purpose ; but those who may have no time or inclination to do so, can send the money to the committee, who will distribute it or use it in the manner they deem best.

2. It was resolved that the following gentlemen shall form a committee to carry out the above proposals :—

Mr. Venayek Wasudeo, Mr. Balkristna Chintoba, Mr. Moroba Canoba, Mr. Anundrao Poonakotie, Mr. Syed Kamaloodin, Mr. Moro Rughoonath, Mr. Vejrungum Aya, Mr. Ramchundra Gannesh Natoc, Mr. Framjee Nasserwanjee, Mr. Dorabjee Padamjee, Messrs. Kero Luxuman, Kristna Shastree Chiploonker, Ramkrustna Gopal, Nundram Soonderjee, Moro Venayek, Madhowrao Ramchundra, Sukharam Muncharam, Bappoobhai Vajeechund, Dutram Moteechund, Ganpalshet Bhootker, Nainsook Annundram, Bhasker Damodur, Narayan Bhai, Luxuman Venayek Phudkey, Antajee Keshew, Krustnarao Yeshwunt, Rungrao Venayek, Mahadeo geer Gosavie, Jysingrao Angria, Sadasew Bullal, Bulvuntrao Bhikajee, Dajeeba Nuggurker, Govind Harree, Ibrahim David, C. R. Ovans, H. Coke, Mr. Goolamalli (moola of Beras) Mr. Dayaram Atmaram's moonim, and Isaac Reuben.

3. A sub-Committee of management was formed, consisting of the following gentlemen :—

Messrs. Venayek Wasudeo, Balkrustna Chintoba, Veejrungum Aya, Ramchundra Gannesh Natoo, Dorabjee Padamjee, Kero Luximan, Krustnashastree Chiploonker, Ramkristna Gopal, Nandram Soonderjee, Sukharam Muncharam, Dutram Moteechund, Bhasker Damodur, and Dajee Nilkunt and Narayan Bhai Joint Secretaries.

4. Messrs. Venayek Wasudeo and Dorabjee Padunjee were appointed Trustees for the funds of the institution.

5. The following letter was then read from David Sassoon Esquire.

Poona, 4th August 1863.

To the Committee for the establishment of a Charity House in Poona.

GENTLEMEN,—Having heard of your praiseworthy proposal to establish a Charity House in Poona, for the support of persons, who, owing to bodily defects and infirmities, are unable to earn their livelihood, I beg to state that I have great pleasure in placing at your disposal a sum of Rupees twenty five thousand, of which about three ten thousand may be laid out to secure a suitable building, and the remainder appropriated for the endowment of the charity. I have &c.

DAVID SASSOON.

6. It was then resolved that the best thanks of the Committee be communicated to Mr. David Sassoon for his munificient contribution, which is sufficient at once to enable the Committee to make a fair beginning. It was also proposed to request Mr. David Sassoon to become a Patron of the Institution.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act, made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Bhugwantrao Bhaskerjee, an English writer, date of petition filed 22nd July 1863.

Charles William Allen, Printing Assistant to Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, date of petition filed 23rd July 1863.

Sideek Mahomed and Mudeenabaee, his wife, dealers in bread, &c., date of petition filed 24th July 1863.

Rama Babajee and Gojree Naiqueen, the first is unemployed, the second a courtezan, Joseph Manuel, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Lyon, Brothers & Co., and Mahomed Cassum and Suckeenabaee, his wife, the first is a Lascar, dates of petitions filed 27 July 1863.

Dajeeba Pandoorung, an English writer, date of petition filed 29th July 1863.

Auderjee Rustomjee, unemployed, William Salavy, Emoona Salavy, his wife, Manajee Sayajee, and Ranabaee Manajee, his wife, the first is a Maratha teacher, and the third a Hamall, Memon Hajee Hoossein Esmael, formerly a dealer in firewood, and Lookmonjee Tajbhoy, a servant, dates of petitions filed 31st July 1863.

Lalla Poker, opium broker, and Rustomjee Dorabjee, formerly a coach builder (at present a carpenter), dates of petitions filed 3rd August 1863.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal estates and effects of the said Insolvents, be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Charles William Allen, Joseph Manuel, Thomas Edwards, Bhugwuntrao Bhaskerjee, Rama Babajee and Gojree Naiqueen, Hajaree Goree Jadowjee, William Salavy, Emoona Salavy, Manajee Sayajee, and Ranabaee, Becher Runson, Lookmonjee Tajbhoy, Memon Hajee Hoossein Esmail, Rustomjee Dorabjee, Mahadoo Sudoo, Wittoo Yesoosett, Hursett Govindsett, Dajiba Gunsett, Govind bin Sudoba, and Babajee Dhackoojee, 1st Monday in September next at 11 o'clock.

The above named Insolvents have filed Schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

J. W. ORR, Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort,
Bombay, this 4th day of August 1863.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*13th August.*

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

CONTINUED REFUSAL TO DO DUTY.—Charles Brown, Frederick Reybarg, Charles Schraeder and Julius Schmeidica, seamen of the British ship *Sidney Eggers*, were placed at the bar, charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

From the evidence it appeared that the prisoners were articled seamen on board the said ship, and were taken on board from Jail yesterday morning, but they refused to do their duty.

His Worship advised the prisoners to return to their duty, but they all refused to do so.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoners to be imprisoned for twelve weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour, and to forfeit four day's pay for each day's continued refusal of duty.

THEFT.—A goldsmith, by name Casseeram Bapoo, was brought up charged with stealing eight goldsmith's moulds, the value of sixteen rupees, the property of one Rowjee Gopinath, on Wednesday last.

From the evidence of the prosecutor who is a goldsmith, it appeared, that on the night of Wednesday last, he left nine moulds in a box in his shop, which he locked and went home. He went next morning to his shop, and found eight moulds missing. Prisoner was in the shop when the prosecutor left the moulds there. Prisoner was employed by the prosecutor. He went in search of the prisoner, and found him in custody of the police with three moulds, which he recognised to be his. The three moulds were recovered from a grocer, with whom they were pledged by the prisoner for four annas.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

OPENING A RAILWAY GATE.—Balloo Gunput, was placed at the bar, charged with opening G. I. P. Railway Gate No. 3, near the Carnac Bunder, while the train was in sight, on the twelfth instant. On the evidence of Beeva Govind and Meer Vullee Shah, the charge was clearly proved against the prisoner, who was fined in the sum of four rupees.

CRUELTY TO AN ANIMAL.—Bhowanee Mhadoo, was charged with torturing a bullock. Mr. Bailey, European Constable, said, that the bullock was lame. The Magistrate fined the prisoner three rupees.

ASSAULT.—Heera Sunwar, a coolee, was placed at the bar, charged with assaulting Purrushram Atmaram, on the 13th instant.

Prosecutor is a serving officer in the Income Tax Department. Yesterday he had been to serve a warrant to a person residing in the house of the prisoner, where he had been assaulted by the defendant Heera. The prisoner in defence urged that he did not commit any assault, but merely told the complainant that the party on whom he intended to serve the warrant was not at home ; and therefore told him to leave the house. Notwithstanding this the prosecutor entered the room and called out the name of the party.

His Worship thought fit to bind the prisoner in his own recognizances in the sum of fifty rupees, to keep the peace towards the complainant for a period of six calendar months.

ADULTERY.—Pragjee Sbamjee, who stands charged with the seduction of Jumma, the wife of Runsford Ragoo, an ironsmith, residing at Bharbye street, was again brought up this day.

Mr. Acland attended for the prosecution.

From the deposition of the prosecutor, which was published in the *Gazette* of the 28th ultimo, it will be seen that the prisoner, upon a previous occasion, was brought before a caste meeting to answer the offence of having enticed the woman away from her husband, and the caste sentenced him to pay a fine of one hundred rupees and find a surety for his future good behaviour, upon which the prisoner had declared that he could not, and would not pay it, but would have the prosecutor's wife with him again, which threat he put into execution, the woman having eloped at midnight a short time after, and joined her paramour. In cross, examination the prosecutor deposed that his wife was even now only eighteen years of age and that prisoner had two wives living, but denied that he beat his wife when he first came to Bombay. After that time he went to live in the Chuckla, and had to complain to the caste about his sister-in-law's husband entering his house at night through a window, when he was absent, for which the caste fined the offender eighty rupees. There was, he said, no enmity on the part of he caste against the prisoner. After the affair of his sister-in-law's husband his wife ran away from him, but it was he, prisoner, he said, who enticed her away. When prosecutor caused battikee to be beaten, after seven days, the prisoner it was who took his wife, and left her near an opium shop, in the street where they found her. Then he took his wife in order that she might be placed in the hands of a religious preceptor, as is the custom amongst the caste.

Ragoo Rajaram, the father of the prosecutor stated that his son always treated his wife properly and kindly, and that he was present at the caste meeting when the complaint was made against the prisoner, for having enticed his son's wife away. This witness corroborated the statement that the prisoner had threatened to get his son's wife back again, and that ten or twelve days after she eloped from her husband's house at midnight.

The evidence of several other witnesses was taken, principally relations of the prosecutor, whose statements tended to strengthen the charge against the prisoner.

The case stands adjourned till noon to-morrow (Friday) when the final examination will take place.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

BAD MEAT.—Seewa Dhondee, a butcher, was placed at the bar at the instance of Hajee Bheeckhum, market peon, on a charge of having kept in his possession, at the slaughter house at Boree Bunder, a carcase of a goat the same being unfit for the food of man. It appeared from the evidence, that on the second instant, at about six o'clock A.M. the market peon saw the defendant in Boree Bunder slaughter house, with two half carcases of goat in his hands ; he immediately seized and unfit for the food of man. Mr. James Watson, Inspector of slaughter houses, examined the carcases and found the same discolored, and unfit for the food of man.

His Worship said, that the meat was given to carry away, though the law said, that the person in whose possession the meat was found was liable to be fined. The defendant was accordingly fined in the sum of five rupees.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.—EQUITY SIDE.

Matters and Causes for hearing this day.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE.)

Luckmeechund Muneeram and others *vs.* Ramlal Thackoorseydass and others. Exceptions for argument

Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Cullianjee Heerjee *vs* Soonderjee Narronjee. For hearing.

Mhowjee Godoo *vs.* Khatao Muccondjee. For hearing.

13th August 1863. G. TAYLOR, Registrar.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

314 Luxumeebai widow *vs.* Bhasker Trimbuck Acharya.

349 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others *vs.* Sonobai and others.

354 Damodhur Vussonjee *vs.* Davidass Jeevun and another.

378 Bernado Hector da Silveira de Lorena *vs.* Leuis Correa da Silva.

391 Dhurrumsey Jetha *vs.* Toolseyram Lallaram.

413 Jumnadass Kushnadass *vs.* Jumna widow.

415 Oomersey Welljee & others *vs.* Khemjee Visram.

416 Nanabhoy Nowrojee Sett *vs.* Nusserwanjee Bomanjee and another.

417 Limjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhai *vs.* Delavoorally Nussooroodeen.

418 Kessowdass Sewdass *vs.* Cheebeldass Lulloobhoy.

419 Goculdass Mohunjee and others *vs.* Cullianjee Muddonjee.

420 Hurrychund Nabaluchund *vs.* Mogjee Somnath and others.

421 Jaithanund Daywundass and another *vs.* Shunker Pandoorung.

422 Bachermull Morundmull and another *vs.* The same.

423 Seeruthdass Roomeedaram and others *vs.* The same.

Suits for Final Disposal.

258 Bhoota Meghajee *vs.* Pestonjee Jeewanjee.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

175 Moodjee 'Ramjee *vs.* Nursey Kessowjee and others (part heard.)

166 Charles Cutts *vs.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.

JOHN MARRIOTT, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's, Office, 13th August 1863.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 5th August 1863.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE FORBES AND MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

MURDER.—Hunmana Bylapa was tried before Mr. F. Lloyd, Session Judge of Dharwar, on a charge of murder. The Session Judge recorded the following finding on the evidence :—

The evidence before the Court fully proves that a woman by name Lingova was on the day stated in the charge found in the prisoner's house quite dead. The body was discovered in a kneeling posture, the knees resting about a foot or a foot and a half from the ground, close against a wall. One end of the cord before the Court was tied slackly round the neck of the corpse, and the other end was fastened to a peg in the wall. The deceased Lingova was the wife of one Bussya, whom she left some years ago, when she remarried Kensappa, brother of the prisoner ; but for the six months previous to her death she had been living with the prisoner as his mistress. The prisoner and the deceased would appear not to have lived on the most amicable terms, and about 9 A.M. on the day of her death, she and the prisoner were observed quarrelling at their own door. About noon of that day, the prisoner went to the house of the Koolkurnee, and informed him and the Patel who happened to be sitting with him, that on his going home he had found his door closed, and though he had repeatedly called Lingova, he had obtained no answer. The Koolkurnee Patel, and others, therefore, accompanied the prisoner to his house ; the door was pushed against, but did not succeed in opening it, and the prisoner on his own suggestion mounted into his loft and looked through an aperture exclaimed, "Lingova appears to have hanged herself." He then came down and opened his door himself by putting his hand through the *tatties*, and disclosed Lingova kneeling in the posture above described, quite dead. The next day the Tanadar of Police having arrived, the body was removed outside the house, where it was examined by two of the witnesses and others, from whose account it seems impossible that Lingova could have committed suicide, but that she must have been beaten to death, or strangulated, and then placed in the position she was discovered. The three important witnesses against the prisoner are Moodywawa, Bheemee, and Nangee, the first, daughter of the deceased Lingova, and the other two his own children by a deceased wife, all three residing with him. The two are mere children, and in consequence of their immature age, they have not been placed on solemn affirmation, but their evidence is legal, and appears to be distinguished by that straight-forwardness and intelligence for which Hindu children are remarkable. Moodyawa deposes, that as her mother was cooking the prisoner beat her on the breasts and head with the stick before the Court, about three feet long, and an inch in diameter at its thickest end ; also that he sat on her chest and throttled her, and after she was dead that he got the cord before the Court from the spinning wheel, and fastening it round her neck, tied the other end to a peg in the wall and there left the corpse. That he then turned her (Moodyawa) out, fastened the door, and went off, telling her to go and play and warning her not to speak to any one on the subject, promising if she kept silence to give her some ornaments. Moodyawa, moreover, states that neither of the other two children were present when Lingova was killed, but were playing at a distance. This she firmly adheres to before this Court, though when examined by the committion Magistrate, she deposed that Bheemee was present at the time. Bheemee deposes that she was an eyewitness, and gives a precisely similar account of his crime, adding, however, that his sister Nangowa was also present throughout ; whereas Nangowa deposes, that after seeing the commencement of the assault she went off to play, and when a considerable time having elapsed, she returned, she found the house closed and Moodyawa and Bheemee playing outside. All the children coincide that after the prisoner had been some time absent he came back and called out, "Linjee, Linjee," When receiving no answer, he said to Bheemee "shall I climb the loft and look in," and on Bheemee replying "Do," he went up, and in coming down again said "Linjee is dead, I am off to call the Police." Except that Moodyawa now deposes that Bheemee was not a spectator of the crime, the evidence of these three children tallies exactly with what they deposed before the committing Magistrate. They have given their evidence in a clear, unhesitating manner, and the Session Judge can see no reason for mistrusting them. The fact of the prisoner going straight off to give information to the Patel without a word to any of his neighbours looks very like a scheme to divert suspicion from himself. The prisoner asserts that Lingova had had to bear frequent reproaches from the villagers for having left his brother to live with him, and that distress of mind must have induced her to commit suicide. He also says that all the villagers are very much incensed against him, and have tutored his children to give false evidence. He also sets up an *alibi*, alleging that he was at the village Chowree all the morning in question, to prove which he called two witnesses, but they have both signally failed him. After deliberate consideration, the Session Judge is unable to perceive any good grounds for doubting the evidence of the witnesses, and therefore has no alternative, but to convict the prisoner. The Court, differing from the Assessors, finds that prisoner Hunmana is guilty of murder, and directs that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead ; the sentence being subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court declines to confirm the sentence of death, but sentences the prisoner Hunmana to transportation for life.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Thursday, 13th August 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Bhicajee Jeirajee vs. *Nana and Lucka Vunna.*

This was an action, tried on Wednesday to recover the sum of one hundred and seventeen rupees and twelve annas, being the balance of the value of a diamond ring pledged with defendant, which had been converted to the use of the latter. The damages were estimated at two hundred rupees, less an advance of eighty rupees, and eight rupees four annas interest.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for the plaintiff.

Mr. Johangjier for the defendant.

Mr. Nesserwanjee stated the case. The plaintiff had pledged the ring to the defendants, who were Marwarees for eighty rupees, with the understanding that the ring should be returned upon payment of the principal advanced with interest. There was, he said no agreement to redeem it within any particular period. The ring was a gold one with seven brilliants and valued at two hundred rupees, and had been presented to the plaintiff. Some time after the ring was pledged the plaintiff had applied to defendants to redeem it but they had refused to give it up, alleging that it ought to have been redeemed within eight days of its being pledged. A notice was sent them by Mr. Macfarlane, the Solicitor, calling on them to receive the deposit back with interest, failing which proceedings would be commenced for the recovery of the value of the ring. In reply defendants stated that a sum of eighty rupees had been advanced upon it for eight days, and as it was not then redeemed, it was forfeited. They also denied the value set upon it at two hundred rupees and said it was only worth ninety rupees and had been sold for eighty-three rupees.

Mr. Jehanghier said the money had been advanced under a written contract, which could not be disputed as they had other notes of a similar character.

Mr. Nesserwanjee said that the figures in the entry in defendants' books had been tampered with, and there had been no such thing as eight days been talked about by plaintiff when he borrowed the money. At any rate, he said, when they were going to sell, they should have served the plaintiff with a notice. The agreement, however, was not stamped, and was therefore not to be received as evidence. The tender which had been made by plaintiff for the ring was refused.

Mr. Jehanghier said that the agreement was only a memorandum and did not require a stamp, and if it did, it was the plaintiff who should have had it stamped. As the defendants held the memorandum it would have been easy for them to have denied its existence, which would have rendered this action untenable.

His Honor said it was for Mr. Nesserwanjee to prove his case.

Bhicoajee Jairam said, that he had known the defendants for some time and had pledged the ring in question with them and borrowed Rs. 80 upon it, leaving it in their hands as security. The loan together with interest had been tendered them, the defendants, by Moraba Runsordjee, clerk to Mr. Macfarlane, but they had not returned the ring. The ring was a present from a gentleman, named Ramdass Mathooradass for whom plaintiff had built a house. It was, he said, never his intention to allow the ring to pass out of his possession, and the agreement was understood between himself and the defendants that when he paid the money borrowed, together with interest, the ring would be returned. There was no fixed time for its redemption mentioned.

Mr. Jehanghier alluded in his examination of the plaintiff, to the agreement or memorandum, but

His Honor said the agreement was unstamped and could not therefore be received in evidence by the Court ; if the defendant could prove his case, or the plaintiff his, without introducing it, he would get a verdict.

Mr. Jehanghier thought it a very hard case indeed. If the Court would permit, he would have the memorandum stamped, and pay the duty into Court.

His Honor said the defendant ought to have had it stamped at first. It was clear that the object was to deprive Government of the stamp duty, and the parties thought as the ring was to be returned in a very short time there was no need of the stamp. It was clearly omitted to evade the duty.

Sheriff Hoossain, a chunan seller said, he had seen the ring which had seven brilliants. Mathooradass said he gave Rs 200 for it. He (witness) would give two hundred rupees for it.

His Honor.—Do you think Mr. Nesserwanjee, that I am going to take this evidence of the chunam seller ?

Mr. Nesserwanjee begged the case might be postponed.

His Honor said he could not comply with the request for a postponement. He had only just refused a similar application, and could not entertain this, but must nonsuit the plaintiff.

Mr. Jehanghier applied for costs.

His Honor said he could not allow them.

Gunputrow Sewram and Eswunt Hurry vs. *Balla bin Ledba, Govind Apajee and Hurry Apajee.*

This was an action to recover the sum of seventeen rupees and seven annas, being the amount of ten rupees seven annas balance of an advance of Rs. 30, given to defendants, and seven rupees the penalty of a breach of contract on part of the defendants, in leaving their work as per agreement.

The defendants said that they had executed the agreement, but their work was not regular. They acknowledged receiving the ten rupees in advance but said they went to get other work.

His Honor said the plaintiff had made a very unfair agreement which was all on his own side. He had bound these people over to work for him but had not bound himself to provide work for the defendants. Under these circumstances the contract was invalidated, and he should strike out the item of seven rupees claimed as a penalty, and gave a verdict for Rs. 10-7 only.

Defendants applied for time to pay balance.

His Honor said they must pay it in the usual time. They had received an advance from the plaintiff and before they had earned the amount advanced them, they ran away to other work. Such being the case he could grant them no indulgence.

Syed Hossain and his wife Rajma vs. *Ashaba, widow of Patell deceased.*

The plaintiffs in this case sued the defendant for the sum of seven rupees eight annas, which they alleged they had deposited with defendant, to keep for them.

The defendant declared she had never received any money from them, and the female plaintiff had en-
[illegible]h away her only daughter.
[illegible]y did you deposit this money, plain-
[illegible]efendant, she is no relation of yours.
[illegible]We had no friends in Bombay.

His Honor.—Who saw you deposit the money.

Plaintiff.—No one saw me give her the money. She has put me off for two months. I have got witnesses to prove she admitted owing the money. I went to her house and had a quarrel with her, and my witness then heard her admit she owed me the money.

His Honor.—Well, I shall see if your witness tells the same tale why did this Shaik Khan come there ?

Plaintiff.—The woman charged me with wishing to decoy her lame daughter away to take her with me to my native country. She alleged to people that I wanted to get her daughter married there, and she came and assaulted me. I then told her to pay me my money. She then acknowledged that she owed the plaintiff seven rupees and a half and can prove it, if allowed till to-morrow to bring the witnesses.

His Honor.—That won't do. Have you no witnesses now.

Plaintiff.—I have got no witnesses here, but could get them to-morrow.

His Honor,—What is the use of coming before the Court with this tale and without any witnesses ?

Plaintiff.—What am I to do then ?

His Honor,—What grounds can you show me, to give me reason to postpone the case.

Plaintiff.—I can bring Shaik Khan and Dhulat Khan, my witnesses.

His Honor.—What do they know about the matter ?

Plaintiff.—They were present at the quarrel and heard the woman admit the debt.

His Honor.—How did you get the money you say you gave the defendant.

Plaintiff.—My husband received it from the dyer with whom he was working.

His Honor.—Do you know the dyer's name ?

Plaintiff.—No, I forgot it.

His Honor.—It seems you had so much money that you did not know what to do with it.

Plaintiff.—I and my husband were new in Bombay and did not know where to put the money.

As bain, the defendant said she was a widow and had never received a pie from either of the plaintiffs.

His Honor.—Then why do they bring this action.

Defendant said about three months ago, the female plaintiff, who was a gypsey, tried to prevail upon her only daughter, who was a lame girl, to abscond, upon discovering from her daughter the plaintiff's intentions she took a police sepoy and a Carkoon to her house and asked her why she wanted to steal her daughter, Plaintiff said she was in fault and begged to be forgiven. The policeman and Carkoon both beard her admit her guilt and the former was going to take her to the station house, but at least she was let go, but told not to go near the defendant, which she did not do until about thirteen days ago, when she came to her house and assaulted her, saying she owed her, the plaintiff, Rs. 6-6-0. There was the police sepoy and havildar to corroborate her statement, and they had told her if they were wanted they would be glad to give evidence.

His Honor told the plaintiff that when people came to this Court it was necessary for them to prove their claim and it was no use coming without witnesses. Cases were occasionally postponed upon the representations of parties, but only when a certain and safe result was to be anticipated. In the present case it was no use at all to postpone the case. Were he to do so, he said, he should have the plaintiffs two witnesses swearing one thing and the defendant's swearing another. There would be one story on one side and another on the other. There was no evidence before the Court of the deposit, and the calling of these witnesses would prove nothing, the case could not therefore be postponed, and there would be a verdict for defendant.

NEWS-LETTERS.

DEESA, *8th August* 1863.

THERE has been a cessation of rain since my last, which was very much wanted to prevent the crops decaying from excess of moisture. Letters from Aboo mention that excessive rain has fallen at that station, so much so, as to cause serious damage to Bungalows and other buildings. The Head Master of the Lawrence Asylum, Mr. W. H. Hamilton, has resigned his post, owing to some disagreement with the School Committee, and is succeeded by a Mr. Wolf, Army School Master. There is a great deal of fuss made about the man captured at Ajmere and said to be the Nana—the testimony regarding his identity is so conflicting that it cannot be said to a certainty, that the real Simon Pure has been caged.

The Deputy Post Master of the station, Byramjee Hormusjee, who has given the public very great satisfaction by the careful manner in which he performs his duties is about to be transferred to Ahmedabad.

The 11th Regiment N. I. stationed here, has only five European doing-duty Officers with it just now, the remainder having either gone on leave, or volunteered for general duty—hence it is contemplated, I hear, to do away with the excellent Band of the corps.

The price of provisions is not so high here as at Ahmedabad and other stations, and this may in a great measure be attributed to the excellent arrangements made by the Brigadier and Bazar Master. Nevertheless every thing is sold much dearer now than during the corresponding period in last year.

The station is healthy—Temperature

PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Notes of a Committee Meeting held at Vithry, July 9th 1863.

Present the Chairman.

MESSRS. BUCKHAM and G. L. YONGE,
MR. YONGE, Acting Secretary.

Read the proceedings of last meeting which were approved of.

Read the following.

Malabar Collectors' Office, Calicut, 25th June 1863.
No. 2070.

To the Secretary to the Planters' Association Vithry.

SIR,—The Board of Revenue have requested me to favor them with opinions as to the General principle of the draft bill for Registration of assurances published in Supplement to the Fort St. George Gazette dated 10th April 1863, and I shall be happy to receive any remarks you may feel inclined to offer—I request the favor of an early reply.—I have, &c.

G. A. BALLARD, Collector.

Resolved.—That the matter stand over until the receipt of a Copy of the Gazette applied for by the Secretary.

Read proceedings Madras Government dated 19th June 1863.

Resolved.—That Sub-Committees be appointed to take into consideration Captain Syme's report and to forward their reports to the Secretary to be laid before the next General Meeting.

Resolved.—That the following gentlemen be appointed Sub-Committees.

South Wynaad.	North.
Mr. G. L. Yonge,	Mr. T. R. Richmond,
Mr. C. Wilder,	Mr. F. Marshall, and
Mr. A. C. Barnes,	Mr. W. Gladstone.

Resolved.—That the Secretary call a General Meeting to be held at Manantoddy on the 3rd of August.

Read the following copy.

Manantoddy, 3rd July 1863.

Richard Haden, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—As you are appointed to the Committee of North Wynaad for the inspection and reporting on the condition of the roads &c. I beg to inform you that out of the 17 bridges on the line between the Coodra Paudy and the Manantoddy river there are eleven quite impassable for Horses. I should wish you to bring this to the notice of the authorities through the proper channel.—Yours truly, F. MARSHALL,

Resolved.—That Mr. Marshall's letter be entered on the records of the Association.

J. GORDON, Chairman.

—*Neilgherry*]*Excelsior, August* 6.

REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE MESSAGERIE IMPERIALE COMPANY.

(*Englishman, August* 3.)

THE French have at last done for the British in and connected with India, what up to this time they have been unable to do for themselves or for one another; and we hope that in what has now been thrown open for one class of the Anglo-Indian community, we are justified in expecting a not far distant extension of the benefits to us all. The Messageries Imperiales have thrown open to military and naval officers, French and English, travelling on their lines to and from Europe, India, and China, first class passages on board their steamers at a deduction of thirty per cent. from the rates paid by civilians; and to non-commissioned officers and private soldiers passages are available at a deduction of fifty per cent. on the rates paid by non-military travellers of a similar class in society; always providing that the officers and soldiers are travelling on their own account, and not on service. Here is a substantial boon which will be hailed by the military body throughout India with unfeigned and heartfelt satisfaction, placing, as it does, at the disposal of officers and men the means of re-visiting, or retiring to, their native country, their homes, and their friends and families, at fair and reasonable passage rates, with a most welcome abatement from the enormous fares hitherto demanded, by the class of the Anglo-Indian community notoriously not overburthened with money. A first class passage for a British military or naval officer, from Calcutta to Marseilles, can now be had for about Rs. 750, and at proportionate rates between intermediate places, and steady non-commissioned and warrant officers may henceforward hope, with care and prudence, once more to see their native land and the scenes of their childhood. We think that although this boon is not as yet universal, but is limited to "the services," the entire English community in India will join us in saying that the French Company is largely entitled to their gratitude and good wishes; and we sincerely hope that what is now thrown open to a class only, may soon, through the success and prosperity of the Messageries Imperiales, be conceded to the whole. The days of monopoly are at an end on the Indian lines, let us hope that the days of extortionate and prohibitory passage rates which many cannot meet at all, and which few can pay without distressing themselves, are also drawing to a close for all of us. We have not for a long time made an announcement which has given us so much satisfaction as the present, looking upon it as the first step to "the beginning of the end" of a system of passage rates which is disgraceful to us as a great maritime nation.

IMPORTANT TO GOVERNMENT AND PLANTERS.

(*Neilgherry Excelsior, August* 6.)

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Not being a sanguine fool, and possessing a much smaller amount of money than brains, I shall deem it a favour, if, in the plenitude of your Editorial wisdom, you will throw light on a few points that have lately presented themselves to me.

My mind has been inflamed, and alas, my cuticle has been aroused, by the glowing pictures that have been drawn by your contributors of the facility to be acquired by the cultivation of Tea, Cinchona, and *other nettles* on the Neilgherry Hills, and I would fain throw my bread on the waters, or in other words, invest my capital in the purchase of land, could I but still the small warning voice, asking me the question whether the stream on which I would throw my typical bread has a return current, or whether it does not rather empty itself into the sea of failure, from which alas there are *no returns*.

Sweet are the words "*for ever*" in Sir Charles Wood's Indenture, for the sale of Waste Lands, but there are a hundred chances, that the *for ever* may not last 20 years. Are there no such things as mutinies or rebellions, are they but memories of the past? Will the ruling power never change, or will England never find it expedient either in following out her professed policy of India for the Indians, or from having her hands too full at home, to resign the rule of India?

Will you then, Mr. Editor, tell me, whether in the event of any one of the above suggested calamities coming to pass, for calamities they would be to every possessor of property, to be European or Native, Her Majesty's British Government would, on the strength of the words *for ever*, give compensation for the money it had received for the purchase of the land, the capital that had been sunk in its cultivation, and for the labour of a life swept away.

Surely, landed property in this country, more resembles the house built on the sands, than that on the rock, and it does therefore appear wonderful, to find men willing to pay three and four times the sums obtained for land in our most favored colonies, when their purchased property is subject any day to the storm that may arise, and bury both it and them.

But supposing for a moment, that there is no very great fear of any of these calamities coming to pass, and that, may be like an ass, may be like a wise man, I have invested my money in purchasing land, and have laid out large sums in its cultivation, and am now situating down waiting quietly amidst passing events, and living on my substance during the 5 or 8 years that must elapse, before I obtain any return, and supposing that the 5 or 8 years have passed away and that all has turned out well, that the land has proved to be good, that the cultivation has been adapted to the land and not a failure, that the climate has proved suitable, no harm has come to my crops, I have had no trouble in obtaining labour, in fact, that I have been most fortunate throughout—how then about the fortune?

Is there no fear dear Mr. Editor, that our Talsildar spoke prophetically when he inferentially called Tea and Cinchona, nettles, and that I shall and myself, even after all has succeeded, with but a moderate income in return for a heavy outlay, and hard work; and as far from a fortune as the day I commenced?

Take the one article Tea. Do people suppose that they can easily realize a fortune, or successfully compete with the planters in Assam, with their many facilities, where land to any extent at 5 and 2½ Rupees per acre may be taken up for the cultivation of the plant, and where labour is plentiful and 50 per cent cheaper than on the Neilgherries. Let them reflect on the enormous tracts of land that have been and are daily being taken up in that district for Tea cultivation, and what must be the effect of this in the next five years. The market will be glutted, the price will sink rapidly, and they alone will obtain even a moderate return, whose outlay has been small and who are able to obtain cheap labour.

And now for Cinchona. Here again does the Madras Presidency compared with the Bengal, labour under the disadvantages of dear land and scarce labour. Truly, the dearness of the land is of our own making, and fools we are for our pains. The Government left it to us, for every man Native or European, to go and seek his own land, and obtain it for a nominal sum; for there is land more than enough, to satisfy the wants of all settlers, for the next 10 years to come; but like fools, and blind to their own interest, each man has striven to obtain the land selected by his neighbour, instead of choosing for himself. Thus injuring his neighbour and cutting his own throat by raising the price of land utterly beyond its value. The Government meanwhile obtains a temporary benefit but a future loss. The money paid into the Treasury as the price of the land, would, if expended in its cultivation, benefit the state more, and indirectly return to Government far beyond its present gain. But this is a digression, and so to return to Cinchona.

Our would-be cultivators must not imagine that its cultivation is being confined to the Neilgherries and that they will have only to contend against the extensive Government plantations, nor that fever is likely to increase with the supply of Quinine.

The Cinchona has been once acclimatized is a hardy plant and capable of being multiplied ad infinitum. It is said that no less then 900 cuttings have been obtained from one plant, and if at the expiration of three years each of these plants will yield bark containing the same percentage of Quinine, as the best samples of Peruvian bark, as we are told, has been proved by Mr. Howard, it stands to reason, that it requires but a few years of propogation at the present rate, for Quinine to become in every sense of the word, a drug in the market.

Tell me then Mr. Editor, why the waste lands of the Neilgherries are fetching such enormously high prices as 20 or 30 Rs. per acre, and how it is, that if there are such fools, European and Native, as, by a reckless competition, to raise the price to this extent, when by mutually respecting the rights of each other, all might be satisfied and obtain as much land as they require for and almost nominal sum.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

THE CITY DINNER TO THE TORIES.

(*Examiner, July* 4.)

HERE is the beginning of the end of the City rebellion—We predicted war to the knife and fork, and it has come to pass. The Opposition is feasted. When the Prince Regent gave Brummell some offence, the Beau said, "I'll have my revenge. I'll bring the old King into fashion." And the mighty Rose, burning with resentment at the attempt of the government to amalgamate the police, is taking his revenge by bringing the Tories into power. Feasted by him, what is there the party cannot do? At the City table how charmingly united they appear, and there is not, as at Willis's rooms, any doleful complaint of a rebellious contumacious section. To be sure, it has not been usual for the Corporation to apply its funds to any political purpose, but what of that? Is there anything surprising in any civic impropriety? Had we reason to expect anything better? There is an old song, the burden of which is that rogues will be rogues in a very high degree, and it is no less true that Mayors will be Mayors in a very high degree,—wonderfully boobyish, wonderfully slavish and parasitic,—and hence no indecency can astonish us, and, least of all, in a turncoat. Lord Derby must be proud of the patronage.

THE ASTROLOGER IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(*Examiner, July* 4.)

THE Court of Queen's Bench has taken all quacks under its protection. You may show the nonsense of astrology, but beware of one word against the character of a professor of the art who lives by the sale of predictions in what is called a Prophetic Almanack. After the recent decisions, we doubt whether it would be safe to call a common fortune-telling gipsy an impostor, and we expect to see some vagabond conjuror claiming damages for imputations touching his character as a man of honour.

In the action Morrison *v.* Belcher, the Chief Justice took the same ground as in Campbell *v.* Spottiswoode. He held that an appearance of fraud will not justify an imputation of fraud, that it is not enough to show that the inference was reasonable, but that it must be provable. If a man conducts himself so as to seem worse than he is, and knave instead of fool, he is entitled to take advantage of his own wrong to himself, and to recover damages from any one who has judged him not unfairly according to appearances.

Here is a man who professes to interpret the voice of the stars. He trades on the evident error that the names of the stars, originally, fancifully, or arbitrarily bestowed, represent qualities and influences. In the appropriate jargon, on certain conjunctions of there innocent bodies, he predicts public troubles, or the death of individuals. In one of these predictions the name of the lamented Prince Albert was introduced with a caution of danger, and a recommendation to take care of himself. If the Prince had lived, the prophet of evil would have been safe, as the explanation would have been that the Prince had acted on the advice, and taken care of himself so as to shun the impending danger. But as the event was unhappily otherwise, the astrologer took credit for his prediction. The matter, however, might have remained confined to the class of people who believe in astrology and a prophetic almanack if he had not been for the tool always handy for a certain sort of character. One of the City sages, Alderman Humphrey, from his place on the bench made some remarks full of all the awe he could command upon the fulfilment of Zadkiel's prophecy. This provoked the comments of the *Daily Telegraph*, and the question who is Zadkiel, to which Sir E. Belcher replied in a letter certainly unnecessarily coarse and abusive, denouncing a lieutenant in the navy named Morrison. The libellous passage was this:

A friend reminds me that the author of 'Zadkiel' is the celebrated Crystal Globe seer, who gulled many of our nobility about 1852; making use of a boy under eleven years of age, or a girl under twelve, he pretended by their looking into the crystal globe to hold conversations with the spirits of the Apostles, and even our Saviour, with all the angels of light as well as darkness, and tell what is going on in any part of the world, and drawings were made of the objects seen in those visions. One noble lady gave one of these boys 5*l.* to give her intelligence of her boy, who was in the Mediterranean. The boy preached, and let the cat out of the bag. Of course the information was false. He took money, if he really be the same, for these profane acts, and made a good thing of it.

To prove that this charge of making money of profane pretences was false and malicious, witnesses were produced who had seen the exhibition which the crystal globe, and who had paid no money. This negative proof was not worth much, for whether or not Mr. Morrison took money for the exhibition of the globe, the obvious purpose was to make it an introduction to the almanack, about the character of which there could be no question.

But profiting by the doctrine which had been laid down in the case Campbell *v.* Spottiswoode, Mr Morrison's counsel boldly declared that his client was a sincere believer in what he professed, and therefore not to be branded as an impostor. He could not himself see anything in the globe, but such of others as believed—they saw Eve at the Lord's Supper; the Apostles breaking bread; Judas Iscariot, who was impatient of confinement in the crystal globe, and wanted to get back to hell, where he should be happier. The answer to the question whether the seers heard as well as saw, was that ladies, as to conclusions, could not tell of the doings of the personages manifested. Bad as all this is, the professed design of the exhibitor was of a pretension which seems to us still more profane. "My object," said the man, "was to confirm Scriptural Facts." *Non tali auxilio*, indeed. And so a short time ago Mr Hume, of spirit-rapping notoriety, took to taking credit for a supplemental Revelation; and now we have a Navy Lieutenant and professor of astrology obligingly employing himself in confirmation of Gospel truths! and by what means? such as they are protected by law!

One would have thought that the evidence of this witness sufficiently justified the opinion of Sir E. Belcher had formed of his motives and character, but no, it was assumed that he really believed all the monstrous things he professed, and consequently that it was libel to impute fraud where there was nothing but folly the most egregious. And upon this nominal damages, without costs, have been awarded. The result is not very satisfactory to the plaintiff, but barren as it is to him, it involves a principle which we fear will prove mischievous, serving to encourage all the charlatanries and worse, for who will venture to denounce them, knowing that the personal charges often especially necessary to the complete exposure, cannot be hazarded without danger of a successful action for libel.

The credulity which has been revealed in this case is truly a marvel. Sydney Smith observed that ghosts and sorcerers had descended to the kitchen and scullery, but since his time they have mounted again to the drawing-room. The witnesses of the globe exhibition placed in the box by the plaintiff were amongst the company which calls itself the best in London. Amongst them were lords and fine ladies, a bishop, an archdeacon, and clergyman. The Bishop of Lichfield was in his son-in-law's house when the ball was to be exhibited by the gentleman whose object is to the confirmation of Scriptural facts." The Bishop's presence may have been an accident, but let every word of the following evidence be noted, and bearing in mind, at the same time, that the Master of the Temple is looked up to for example by the best-educated youth in the country, the students of the two Inns, we cannot but think that their respect for him must be deplorably lowered by such a statement as this:

Archdeacon Robinson, the Master of the Temple, said he saw the crystal ball—*twice at his own house and once at* Sir Thomas Beaumont's. The plaintiff was present on all occasions. The boy Usher looked into the ball, and described that he saw figures and writing, *I asked him what he saw*. On one occasion *I asked him if he saw any one, who was in Jamaica*. He described him and his wife sitting on chairs in the garden before the house.

Mr. Griffiths—Was it a correct description?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—How can he tell that?

The Lord Chief Justice—But of their persons?

Witness—He said one was a clergyman and the other a lady; and it was impossible for me to identify them by that description. I think only my own family was present. I never gave any money for it.

No, he gave no money, but he gave money's worth—countenance. The Master of the Temple should be a man of learning, but be it what it may in quality and amount, certain it is that it does not raise him above the level of the most vulgar, ignorant credulity.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT ALDERSHOTT.

(*Times, July* 15.)

YESTERDAY, for the first time after a lapse of more than two years, there was a really Royal and State review of all the troops at Aldershott, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. For weeks past the camp has been full of rumours of this great coming event; for days past, certainly, the brigades have toiled and sweltered in the sun that their chiefs might see there was no shortcoming in division drill on which it would be possible for the most exacting of military critics to pass a censure. The Duke of Cambridge has himself been down to test and witness for himself the present high perfection of Aldershott drill and discipline, and with the termination of each of these semi-grand reviews camp "shaves" have circulated far and wide how next day was positively to be the "Alexandra" day, and friends were brought from town in vain day after day and week after week. It was remembered then how when the Prince last came to camp, a few weeks back, it blew a tempest and rained a little deluge; how the Duke of Cambridge was thrown from his horse; and how when the Prince was riding up for shelter to head-quarters, the flag-staff bearing the Royal standard snapped off short and almost fell on him; and these facts, coupled with the constant postponements of the visit, gradually confirmed the general opinion that their Royal Highnesses would not come at all this season. Yesterday, however, the long expected visit was paid, and the troops, had such a field-day for the occasion as will scarcely make them anxious for a repetition of the honour this week at least.

It wasnot generally known in camp till Monady afternoon that the Royal visit would take place yesterday, so that, except a few friends of officers, the visitors from town were far less numerous than they would have been had the public had the least intimation of the great military pageant intended. Those who did come, however, had to be early in camp, which is now to be seen at its best, and also at its hottest and its dustiest. Covecommon is speckled over with the neat white tents of troops camped out. Constant reviews have obliterated the last trace of verdure from the Long Valley, which is now an arid tract of sand; but the hills are blooming with the purple heather, and the air in the fir woods is heavy with the sweet smell of the pines. Yesterday there was not a breath in the air, not a cloud in the sky, and the sun shone down fiercely, making the white plain between the ridges glisten like water, and the summer heat tinted the hills with a blueish mist like the haze over Turner's gorgeous paintings. The only speck in the heavens was Mr Coxwall's balloon, which, moored by ropes over the South Camp at an altitude of some 1,000 feet or so, was to enable the engineer officers in the car to make maps and diagrams of all the heady currents of the flight beneath them.

The troops were ordered to parade on the summit of the long ridge of hills beyond Cæsar's Camp at 11 o'clock, but long before that hour—some even as early as 8—regiments and brigades, squadrons and batteries were filing across the plain amid such clouds of dust as are never seen but at Aldershott, and seldom even there in such opaque perfection as on yesterday. It was a curious scene of murky glitter, and those who wish to know what war is in its holyday dress, and yet see something of its difficulties too, should go to Aldershott on these great field-days. There were only 16,000 men out yesterday, yet it was curious to note how many roads they required, how wide a space of the broad green hills was occupied to converge all the various branches of this *corps d'armee* on a given point at the same time. Converge at last they did upon the heights, and formed in one long massive line above the ridges—the great deep belts of red which marked the infantry being broken here and there with the dark groups of guns, while away on the right and left stretched the brigades of cavalry, which, as the horses moved and shifted in the sun, seemed all life and glitter compared with the steady, motionless, thick masses of men between. Though a small it was a fine and well-appointed a little army as ever took the field—so perfect, even to its most minute detail of ambulance, pontoons, military train, and all the *impedimenta* which go to make war difficult, that as it stood yesterday upon the heights it could have marched off then and there for a campaign against any enemy. There were altogether six regiments of cavalry with three troops (18 guns) of Horse artillery; 12 battalions of infantry, with four field batteries (24 guns), two troops of mounted Royal Engineers, two companies of Foot Engineers, two battalions of the Military Train, and a detachment of the Ambulance Corps. The cavalry brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Hodge, consisted of the Horse Guards, 6th Carabineers, 1st Royals, 12th Lancers, and 13th and 18th Hussars. The first brigade of infantry was under the command of Major-General Taylor, and comprised the 1st battalion Scots Fusileers, 2nd battalion 1st Royals, and 37th, 59th, and 73rd Regiments. The second Brigade, under Brigadier-General Bates was the 2d battalion 60th Rifles, and the 75th and 97th Regiments. The third brigade was under Major-General Russel, and consisted of the 1st battalion of the Buffs, and 1st battalions of the 6th and 24th Regiments, with the 64th Regiment. The Horse Artillery was under Colonel the Hon. G. T. Devereux, and the field batteries under Lieutenant-Colonel E. Williams.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief accompanied by General Pennefather, Colonel Armstrong, Colonel Clifford, Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox, and other officers of the Staff, joined the troops soon after 11 o'clock, and almost immediately afterwards the guns of the batteries on the heights announced the arrival of the visitors of the day—the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Royal party came from Frogmore in an open pony-carriage and four. The Prince was dressed in full uniform; the Princess in deep black, but with a light, thin burnous cloak over all. With their Royal Highnesses was the Princess Mary of Cambridge. In a second carriage and four were the Marchioness of Carmarthen and the Countess of Macclesfield.

Instantly upon their arrival, and after their reception by the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess drove slowly down the line, squadron after squadron and regiment after regiment lowering colours and presenting arms as they drew near. The Princess, who looked remarkably well, never ceased to bow her face from the left, and indeed seemed to gaze with almost absorbing interest upon each corps and regiment she passed, even when the Royal carriage came back in rear of the whole line. This formal inspection over, an equally formal march past of all the forces on the ground commenced. It took a long time this latter manœuvre—a time that seemed ten times longer than reality, in the scorching heat of the full blaze of the black dust, for after battery wheeled by, and the cavalry came in column of troops, and the infantry in column of companies. It was a grand and brilliant sight for those who were to windward of it, but as no mortal eye could pierce the dense brown mist that drifted to leeward, it is difficult to say how the pomp of war appeared to those who were unfortunately situated in that direction. The marching past over, the whole force, which until now had crowned the ridge with a broad square mass of varied colours, spread forth on each side into an unwieldy, ragged, and sham fight array. Contrary to the established programme, and, we may venture to suppose, as indicating a better understanding with the Tuileries, the enemy on this occasion was not supposed to have landed on the south-eastern coast, but was, on the contrary, threatening the camp from the north of the position which the troops occupied was a wide, semicircular sweep of hills, in all parts steep, in some with difficulty accessible—on a small scale, very similar to that which the Confederates held at Fredericksburg. Across the plain, between the enemy were supposed to be advancing and by the same force of imagination our troops were imagined to be 50,000 strong, for they took up an extended position over the hills we have mentioned which would have required at least that number to hold them. It was a long time before the order of battle developed itself and the mimic battle of defence began. The troops spread far and wide, and thick clouds of dust rising through the woods and clumps of thirsty-looking firs on the horizon marked how it was intended to overwhelm the enemy on the right with a perfect avalanche of cavalry. Down and up the hills great columns of infantry kept pouring, seeking the 'vantage ground of hedgerows and enclosures; cavalry were hid away in hollows, and little groups of trees were occupied, with a sudden rush across the open, by detachments of infantry. Guns were brought up to enfilade the roads, and private fields were taken by storm, filled with civilian visitors, suddenly became keys of positions, and were defended upon and strengthened, and subsequently defended with a desperate tenacity that must have filled the minds of spectators with awe. Gradually, hill after hill and ridge after ridge were occupied, and then the skirmishers, rifles and regulars, advanced, spreading out in a thin, fanlike line, which occupied a wide extent of country. The fight began with a spattering fire on the left, which rose and fell and died away into stray shots, now coming with a metallic echo from walls and coverts, now merely indicated by puffs of smoke on the edge of the plain beyond. There was a little of this as they advanced for half-a-mile or so, and then the artillery came into play, out of thick woods, on high, steep hills, and down in quiet-looking leafy dells, where no one dreamt that guns lay lurking—marking with their great banks of smoke and broad red flashes the exact positions which the army held.

On a hill in this great semicircle of fire and smoke the Prince and Princess stood and watched the gradual development of the defence, which for a long time was a mere continuation of the cannonade, till the resistance was turned into an at ack and an advance of the whole line was ordered. Then and there the artillery and cavalry moved it was easy to see by the black cloud of peaty dust which advanced across the plain, glittering occasionally amid all its darkness like a pillar of fire in another desert. The infantry kept up with them though at a slower pace, sweeping over hill and dale with the front regiments deployed in line and massive supports in rear. Thus, with cavalry and horse artillery on both flanks, with infantry in centre, and blocks of batteries closing all the intervals between their lines, the whole army moved forward amid clouds of dust and smoke; the guns unlimbering and engaging every moment, the regiments in line halting too, to give solid volleys or maintain a file fire that seemed to make the very air ring again.

As the tide of mimick but very earnest-looking, fight, moved on, the Prince and Princess, followed by suite and Staff, drove down the hills to the reservoir which supplies the camp with water, a huge circular basin, with its brick walls supported by a wide, high and very steep bank of earth that encloses it. Here the Princess alighted, and, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, went up the flight of steps which gives access to the summit of the bank, and walked round its margin to the side where it was high and steep, and from which a good view of the field beneath could be gained. The Prince followed with the Princess Mary, Lady Caernarvon, and Lady Macclesfield. The battle going on beneath had in the meantime spread far and wide along the line, and the situation was apparently so critical that the cavalry were called upon to execute manœuvres that instantly had the desired effect, and shrouded the whole force in impenetrable dust. With this concealment of what was going forward the Princess was evidently far from satisfied. There was a short hurried consultation on the edge of the bank, which the Princess settled by at last running down it. It was a very steep slope, and slippery as glass, but when once her Royal Highness had begun to descend it, there was no retreat but to go on, and in little quick steps, which showed she knew her risk and was quite equal to it, she kept her feet and went down it like an arrow. The Duke of Cambridge dares do all that ere became a man, and he dared this descent after the Princess too, but in no discredit to one of his inches to say that he acomplished the task with much more difficulty and far less grace than the young Princess who had set him the example. Of course, after this, etiquette expected the rest to follow, and the Prince stood on the edge of the slope, and sought to induce the Princess Mary, who at once declined. His Royal Highness was in a manner more successful with the Marchioness of Carmarthen and the Countess Macclesfield, whom he persuaded to come to the edge of the bank twice, but no further. The more they looked at the descent the less they seemed to like it, and at length, with laughter, they too refused, and the Prince, like a *preux chevalier*, accompanied them back to where the steps afforded them a tolerable certainty of alighting on their feet. In the meantime the Princess had gathered up her dress and was hurrying across the furze and heather to another hill at a fast pace—too fast, indeed, to last, for the heat was fearful, and the sultry air came up from the plain like the blasts of a young simoom. With the Duke of Cambridge, however, she traversed a wide space of thick, stubby ground, the hill she reached to gain rose steep before her, and then a halt was called and the carriages were waited for. In these the party gained the hill commanding the Long Valley, "happy once, now stormy, along which there was such an upbearing of dust and roar of guns and rifles as baffled all military penetration to know what was going on within it. By-and-bye it subsided, and dimly through the haze of peat and powder the lines of infantry and tiers of batteries could be made out still moving on. Occasionally they stopped, as the enemy's cavalry was supposed to halt and check pursuit by turning on them, and then the lines of regiments seemed to fold up like rules and form great blocks of squares, which in the distance looked like *parterres* on the hot white sand. Then, too, after each of these attacks our cavalry—that is, the real, not the imaginary—came into action, and were dimly seen careering along, the front line showing with a little glitter like the spray of a great wave. With these charges the enemy, who up to this time was obstinate in disbelief of his repulse was supposed to be finally overthrown, and at 3 o'clock, almost as suddenly as the fight began it ceased, when close on camp, and the Prince and the Princess, with the Duke and Princess Mary, proceeded to head-quarters—to the house of Sir John Pennefather. Here Lady Pennefather had the honour of entertaining the whole party at lunch, and at 4 o'clock the Prince and Princess drove through the camp, and returned to Frogmore, after one of the most brilliant field-days which Aldershott has seen for two years past.

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Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.	Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Masons do.	Collars for Offices Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels.	Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ¼ inch to 2¼ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosette, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft, or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired by European Watch-makers.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads.

ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at	Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	„	32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do	„	32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin	„	32	do.	do.
Do. do. do	„	17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do	„	34	do.	quarts.
Do. do	„	18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin Eugene Perrier	„	34	do.	quarts.
Do. do	„	18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	„	36	do.	quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Flume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg..	Rs.	40	per doz. quarts
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	„	35	do. do.
Do. do	„	18	do. pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	„	35	do. quarts.
Do. do	„	18	do. pints.
Hockheimer 1857	„	25	do. quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils aîné	at Rs.	35	do. do.
Do. 1858 Do	„	30	do. do.
Chateau Margaux 1856. Do	„	35	do. do.
Do. 1858. Do	„	30	do. do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.	„	16	do. do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	„	16	do. do.
Do. Leoville Do	„	35	do. do.
Do. Lafitte Do	„	35	do. do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL),

Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—

Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Cianapagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestlier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortisso's.

Also, Westley Richard's new Breech-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.

A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and C[illegible]

EWART,

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just [illegible] the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the known house of ACROS & SMITHERINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE, superior	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	at per doz.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	25
ST. GEORGES, Do.	do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	20
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do